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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1797.

(FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE, Petersburg, the following valuable Collection of Books.

ALEXANDER'S
Virgil
Ambler's Reports
Anderson's ditto
Attorney's Pocket-Book
Adgate's Music
American Justice
Anderson's Commerce
Anecdotes of Eminent Persons
Aristotle
American Revolution
Art of Speaking
American Theatre
Addison's Evidence
Aikin's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialism
Bolton's Universal History
Bolingbroke on History
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, History of
Benbow's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metastasio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments
Brown's Oracles
British Album
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Bennet's Letters
Burg's Dignity
Beattie's Poetry
Builder's Pocket Treasury
Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
Chancery Cases
Cowper's Reports
Conductor Generalis
Conqueror on the Mind
Cassone's Letters
Comstock, (American Comedy)
Cook Pit
Court of Berlin
Cowper's Poems
Chatham's Life
Cooke's Life
Confession of Faith
Clarke's Switzerland
Clarke's Harlow
Chesterfield's Letters
Continental Harmony
Carey's Miscellanies
Child's Friend
Carey on the Egypt
Chinese Empire
Cox's View
Cyrus's Travels
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Clarke's Magazine
Contes des tems passe (French & English)
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Calvary, or the Death of Christ
Guller's Synopsis
Citizen of the World
Cain and Abel
Cooke's Voyages
Columbian Muse
Cavern of Death
Carver's Travels
Cullen's Practice
Dyer's Reports
Dobson and Student
Douglas's Reports
Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Ufury
Davis's Trials
Don Quixote
Davies's Sermons
Dodley's Poems
Dodd on Death
Doddridge's Life and Progress
Democritus
Dunmourier, Life of
Dream Books
Dutworth's Bookkeeping
Duty of Woman
Divinity of Christ
Domestic Medicine
Dramatic Pieces
Disseases of Children
Equity Cases
Elphinstone's Reports
Etick's Dictionary
Epistles Epitomized
Edwards's History of the West-Indies
Epitome of History
Elements of Morality
Ditto of Geography
Enfield's Speaker
Sermons
Moore's View of French Revolution
Embassy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblaque on Equity
Ferguson on Civil Society
on Astronomy
Francis's Horace
Farrier
Fendler's History of the Infection in Pennsylvania
Five Points
Family Instructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Physician
Fairy Tales
Fi Sermons
Female Jockey Club
Fables of Flora
Female Family Physician
Gilbert on Replevins
on Rents
on Executions
on Evidence
Galatea (a Pastoral Romance)
Gil Bias
Goulden on Lead
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Gulliver's Travels
Geographical Dictionary
Goldsmith's England
Gregory's Legacy
Gough's Arithmetic
Gay's Fables
Ghost Seer
Gardiner on the Gout
Hargrave's Law Tracts
Hartley's Precedent
Hardie's Reports
Hume's England
Hughes's Dramas
History of France
Herve's Meditations
Handmaid to the Arts
Henry's Britain
Helvetius
Homer's Iliad
History of the Grecian States
of South America
Horne on the Psalms
Hunter on the Venereal
Hayes on Consumption
History of Kentucky
History of Woman
Hunter's Biography
Howard's Life
Harrison's Grammar
Hardie's Tablet of memory
History of Vermont
of Massachusetts
Hopkinson's Works
Hive
Jones on Bailments
Jonathan Pinder
Jenny's Works
Johnson's Lives
Works
Julia de Robigne
Jockey Club
Junius's Letters
Kyd on Awards
on Bills
Knox's Essays
Kaim's Elements of Criticism
Keates's Sketches
Law Grammar
Law of Attorneys
Law of Partnership
Lath's Reports
Ladies Pocket Book
Looker-on
Lee's Memoirs
London Cook
Life of Franklin
Letters to a Student
Looking-Glass
Lechworth's Sermons
Louis
Life of Watts and Doddridge
of Christ
of Gardiner
of Alexander
of Baron Trenck
of Joseph
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man
Life of Voltaire
Letters to a Wife
Modern Reports
Mallory Entries
Moseley's Reports
Mistford's Pleadings
Medical Pocket Book
Modern Europe
Moore's France
Mirror
Maw's Gardener
Magazin Historique
Manual of Liberty
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive

Mistford's Greece
Marmontel's Tales
Moseley's Geography
Millenium
Messiah
Man of Feeling
Mysteries of Uolopho (a Romance)
McFingal
McIlmoth's Essays
Miscellaneous Works
Man of the World
Monitor
Mystic Cottage (a novel)
Moore's Z-laco
Sketches
Journal in France
Miles Magazine
Memoirs of 1500
Natura Brevium
Night Thoughts
Newtonian System
Necker on Religion
Northcoat on Seals
Netley Abbey (a novel)
Nicholson's Philosophy
Nature and Art—by Mrs. Inchbald
Ovid's Art of Love
Odierne's Poems
Oration
Powell on Mortgages
on Devises
Points in Law
Perkins's Conveyancing
Pleaser's Assistant
Parker's Reports
Procter's Practice
Pocket Library
Philip's Voyages
Preceptor
Paternal Monitor
Palace of Enchantment
Pope's Select Poems
Parnell's Poems
Political Caricatures
Perrin's Exercises
Philosophical Dictionary
Pitman's Lives
Pleasing Companion
Pope's Odyssey
Piozzi's British Synonymy
Payne's Epitome
Preston's Masonry
Pratt on the Sublime
Pamela (a novel)
Pleasure of Memory
President's Speeches
Political Dictionary
Pelew Islands
Poor Man's Help
Pomphret's Poems
Priestly on Education
Principles of Politeness
Political Miscellany
Putnam's Life
Pulpit and Desk
Political Catechism
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardson's Practice
Runnington on Ejections
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Asthma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient History
Rambler
Rouffean's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Castle
Rural Walks
Robertson's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
Courtship
Romance of the Forest

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Histories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.
Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.
THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Six valuable Slaves, to wit:

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Sergeant of the Town of Petersburg.

Garden Seeds,

Just received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for sale by
WILLIAM MOORE.
Petersburg, February 2, 1797.

DOCUMENT

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

[Continued.]

Will the minister of the French republic never cease to reproach us with "ingratitude?" If, indeed, "France wrought" as well as "guaranteed the independence of the United States," as Mr. Addis asserts, "at a time when she might, as the price of that very independence, have granted them less liberal conditions," our obligations are greater than we have hitherto imagined. But it is time that these claims to our gratitude were investigated, and their extent ascertained. We have citizens yet alive who were actors and witnesses of the declaration of our independence, and of the efforts to maintain it, with their efforts, prior to our treaty with France. But laying no stress on our own recollections or consciousness, we will resort to the testimony of France herself.

France, by her minister the marquis de Noailles, having, in the declaration of the 19th of March, 1778, which I have already quoted, announced to the courts of London, the treaty of friendship and commerce she had formed with the United States, and that to maintain the commerce of her subjects with them, which was the object of that treaty, his most Christian majesty had "taken eventual measures in concert with the United States of North America;" that court published a justificative memorial to vindicate to the world the war he had determined to wage against France. In the observations of the court of France on this British memorial, we find the following declarations on the part of France, "While the ambassador of England put the king's patience to the strongest proofs, and while the court of London was constantly repeating denials of justice to his majesty's subjects, at the same time that the British officers continued to desolate them on the sea, an event came to pass in America, which essentially changed the face of things in that quarter of the world.— This event was the defeat of the army under general Burgoyne. The news of this unexpected disaster, which arrived in Europe, in November 1777, astonished the British ministers, and must have more sensibly affected them, as it overthrew the plan they had laid for the reduction of the colonies." The observations then suggest that this great event induced, in the British cabinet, the idea of conciliation with America, and of a coalition against the crown of France, in revenge for the supposed aid rendered by her, to the United States; and to gratify "their most dear and constant wish—that of humbling France." "It was natural for the British ministry, unable to subdue her colonies, to seek to be reconciled to them, and to engage them to espouse her resentment. They might so much the more flatter themselves that they should succeed herein, as the proceedings of France with regard to American privateers, and especially the defiance the king had at all times manifested to any engagement with the congress, must have given disgust and dissatisfaction to their deputies, and induce them, notwithstanding their well known aversion to seek even in England, the safety of their country when they failed to find it in France."

"The King, well informed of the plan of the court of London, and of the preparations which were the consequence of it, perceived that no more time was to be lost, if he would prevent the designs of his enemies—his majesty determined therefore, to take into consideration, at length, the overtures of the congress." "The commissioners [from the United States] proposed to the king a treaty of amity and commerce, and an alliance offensive and defensive, by which his majesty should engage not only to acknowledge simply and purely the independence of the United States, but also to guarantee and defend it by force of arms. The

king ordered an answer to be given that "he could indeed look upon the independence of the United States as existing, but that it did not belong to him to acknowledge it, because he had not any right to judge of it; neither could he guarantee it, as he did not intend to enter into war for its support. His majesty in consequence refused an offensive alliance and confined himself to the treaty of amity and commerce." But as it was more than probable that the court of London had formed a design of attacking France, his majesty thought he ought to enter into an alliance with the United States eventual and purely defensive. The stipulations contained in this second treaty are in substance, that if France should be attacked by the court of London before the cessation of hostilities between that court and its colonies, that the king and the United States should mutually assist each other against the common enemy; that the king should guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and that he should not lay down his arms till it should be acknowledged by Great Britain."

Thus it is manifested that the United States were to be left still to fight their own battles, unless Great-Britain should choose to increase the number of her enemies by attacking France, in which case it would be truly the interest of France as of the United States to make it a common cause.

"This last treaty remained secret, because it was not in force at the time of concluding it, but that of commerce was notified at the court of London, March 13th, 1778." The first words of the notification are these, "The United States of North America, who are in full possession of independence &c." The whole paragraph has been already quoted. The notification further expressed "that the king being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his subjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his majesty has in consequence, taken eventual measures, in concert with the United States of North America." The court of London chose to consider this notification as a declaration of war, of which they accuse the king as being the author, and represent him as the violator of laws divine and human, &c. &c. "The acts, however, which has drawn upon the king such odious imputations has for its foundation two incontestible truths; the first that at the period of the 6th of February 1778, the Americans had the public possession of their independence; the second, that the king had the right to look upon this independence as existing without being obliged to examine the legality of it, and that no law forbade him to form connections with the Americans."

The observations then reciting that the fruitless attempts of the colonies to obtain redress from their mother country, in the mode of supplication had induced them to league together to maintain their privileges sword in hand, and soon after to publish the solemn act whereby they declared themselves independent, say—"This act which is of the 4th of July, 1776, induced the court of London to give way to her resentment, she displayed her power to chastise the Americans, and to reduce them by conquest. But what has been the fruit of their efforts? have they not served to demonstrate to America, to all Europe, and to the court of London herself, her impotence and the impossibility of her ever hereafter bringing the Americans again under her yoke?" That she had given this demonstration to America, is evident by the manner in which congress received the conciliatory bills hastily sent from the court of London to America, and communicated by lord and general Howe. Congress were then uninformed of the treaties which their commissioners had lately concluded at Paris. Yet confident in the strength and spirit of their country, and of the inability to subdue it, they resolved unanimously to reject these overtures for peace and conciliation, and to hold no conference or treaty with any commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, unless as a preliminary, they withdrew their fleets and armies, or in positive terms acknowledged the independence of these States.

* Obs. p. 69.

+ Obs. p. 73.

+ Journals of Congress, 22d April 1788.

Again—"It is sufficient for the justification of his majesty, that the colonies, which form a nation considerable as well for the number of their inhabitants as for the extent of their dominion, have established their independence, not only by a solemn declaration, but also in fact, and that they have supported it against the efforts of their mother country. Such was, in effect, the situation of the United States when the king began to negotiate with them. His majesty had full liberty of considering them as independent, or as the subjects of Britain. He chose the first part, because his safety and the interest of his people, invariable policy, and above all the secret projects of the court of London, imperiously laid him under the necessity." The secret projects here referred to were those of reconciliation on terms which might satisfy the United States, and produce a re-union and coalition for the purpose of falling upon France. To avoid the risk of this combined attack, to avoid greater danger in future by preventing the possibility of uniting again the great portions of the British empire separated in fact, and thus essentially to diminish its power, were the avowed inducements with the court of France to consider the United States as independent.

Having stated these things, they "ask if there is a sovereign who in the same situation with his majesty, would not have imitated his example."

"He (the king of France) had the right to consider as independent the confederate inhabitants of an immense continent, who presented themselves to him with this character, especially after their ancient sovereign had demonstrated, by efforts as continual as painful, the impossibility of bringing them back to obedience."

"To complete the justification of his majesty, nothing remains but to examine, whether what are called *reasons of state*, could have determined his majesty to connect himself with the Americans. To treat this question with all the clearness of which it is susceptible, the political interest of France must be viewed under two different relations; the first respects the other powers of Europe, the second respects Great Britain."

"In treating with the Americans, after they became independent, the king exercised the right inherent in his sovereignty, with no other view than to put an end to the predominant power, which England abused in every quarter of the globe." The observations then suggest that by this conduct the king has essentially watched over the interest of all the sovereigns of Europe, "by contributing to restrain a power which has always carried to excess the abuse of her resources."

The court of London having charged the king of France with ambition, and the project of demolishing the power of England, by his engagements with the Americans, the observations declare that "Nothing more will be discovered in them (his engagements with the United States) on the most accurate scrutiny, than a diminution of this power, a diminution which England has herself provoked by a conduct the most unjust and most irregular, and which the tranquillity and happiness of Europe have for a long time required."

[To be continued.]

† Obs. p. 77.
† Obs. p. 78.
† Obs. p. 81.
† Obs. p. 82.
† Obs. p. 89.
† Obs. p. 90.

Late Foreign Intelligence, Received by the Ship RUBY, arrived at Charleston from London.

PARIS, December 2. ARMY OF ITALY.

The Division General, Chief of the Staff, to General Baragry d'Alvizi, commanding in Lombardy.

"Head-Quarters, at Verona, Nov. 19."

"At length my dear General, after the most difficult manoeuvres, the most obstinate battles, eight days, without putting off our boots, we have beat General Alvinzi, and pursued his corps as far as Vicenza. 5000 prisoners, 5000 killed and wounded, 4 stand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory. D'Alvinzi has rallied behind the Brenta. Davidovich, ignorant of what has happened to Alvinzi, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced the division of V.ubois, and has advanced on the other side from Rivoli: We don't not but he will retire: If he preserves his position, he will soon be in our power, with the 6000 men that he commands. Long live the army of Italy!—Pleasantly Mantua will be in our power."

"Never was a battle more bloody. We had two Generals mortally wounded, and five who, it is hoped, may recover; two aids-de-camp of the general in chief, and an adjutant-general, killed."

"I have not time to say more; we have again to fight; no repose till the enemy is destroyed."
(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.
Head-quarters, at Verona, 29 Brumaire (November 19.)

"Citizens Directors,
"I am so exhausted with fatigue, that it is impossible for me to give you a detailed account of the va-

rious movements which preceded the battle of Arcola, which has decided the fate of Italy."

"On receiving information that field marshal Alvinzi, commanding the imperial army, was advancing to Verona, to effect a junction with the division of the army who are stationed in the Tyrol, I filed along the Adige with the detachment under Angereau and Massena. During the night of the 14th, I ordered a bridge of boats to be constructed at Ronco, where we passed that river. I expected to arrive in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that movement to take the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attack their army in front and rear. General Alvinzi's head-quarters were at Caldiero. The enemy, however, who had received an intimation of my intention, sent a regiment of Croats and several Hungarian regiments, to the village of Arcola, which, from its local situation among the canals and marshes, was extremely strong."

"This village checked the progress of the advanced guard of the army for the whole day. In vain did all our generals, sensible of the necessity of displacing themselves in the front of our columns to induce them to pass the small bridge of Arcola. Such a display of courage was not productive of any benefit, and they were almost all wounded. General Verdelin, Bon, V.ubois, Lafne, had not an opportunity of acting; and Angereau, seizing a standard, arrived at the extremity of the bridge: he remained several minutes without producing the least effect upon the troops. It was, however, necessary to pass this bridge, or make a circuit of several leagues, which would have defeated the object of our expedition: I advanced to the bridge myself, and asked the soldiers, if they still considered themselves as the conquerors at Lodi. My presence produced an instantaneous effect upon the troops, which determined me to attempt the passage."

"General Lefebvre, already wounded in two places, returned to the charge, and received a third wound still more dangerous. General V.ubois was likewise wounded. We were obliged to desist from our attempt to force the village in front, and wait the arrival of a column commanded by general Guieu, whom I had dispatched by Caldiero. He arrived a night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and several hundred prisoners. In this interval, general Massena attacked a division (which the enemy had detached from head-quarters on our left) which he threw into confusion and routed completely."

"Had it been thought expedient to evacuate, during the night, the village of Arcola, and we expected, at day break, to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us."

"At day-break the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness. Massena who was on the left, put the enemy to the rout, and pursued them to the gates of Caldiero. General Robert, who was of the middle cause way with 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the adjutant general Vial to advance along the Adige, with a half brigade, to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented insurmountable obstacles; it was in vain for that brave general to plunge himself up to the neck in water, he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 16th and 17th (Nov. 16th and 17th) I had bridges thrown over the canals and marshes."

"General Angereau followed them with his division. At six o'clock in the morning we were within sight; General Massena on the left, General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigorously, which fell back. I then drew the 3rd from the left, and placed it in ambush in the woods; and the instant the enemy pressed the centre, and was on the point of turning our right, general Gardanne, at the head of the 3rd, rushed forth from his ambush, took the enemy in flank, and made a horrible carnage."

"The left wing of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and owed our right by their superior number. I ordered citizen Hercule the officer of my guides, to choose 25 men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half a league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's left, and to fall afterwards in full gallop into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound. This manoeuvre was perfectly successful; the hostile infantry gave way, and general Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it still made resistance, though it was retreating, when a small column of between 200 and 300 men, with four pieces of cannon, whom I had made desist through Porto Ligano, to take possession of the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely putting them to the rout. General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcola, which he took, and pursued the enemy to near the village of Bonifacio; but night prevented our going farther."

"The fruit of the battle of Arcola is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and as many wounded. Besides the generals whom I mentioned, general Robert and Candanne were wounded. The adjutant general Vandelin has been killed. I had killed, two of my aids-de-camp, citizens Elliot and Muisson, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though considerable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers."

"Meanwhile gen. V.ubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left gen. Kilmaine, with 3000 men."

"At this moment I have rallied the division of V.ubois; I forced it, and it is at Caldiero. Angereau is at Verona, Massena about Villanova. Tomorrow I will attack the division which beat V.ubois. I will pursue it into Tyrol, and then wait the surrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itself with glory."

"The generals and officers of the staff displayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve or fifteen were killed; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets."

"I will send you the colours taken from the enemy."
(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF RHINE AND MOSELLE.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Schiltgen, Nov. 29."

"Citizens Directors,
"The garrison of Kehl made this morning a vigorous sortie, to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy."

"Gen. Deless was charged with the attack of the right—Gen. Decaen was in the centre, and Gen. Sice on the left."

"The whole line of the enemy was forced, without their being fired; the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked. Could we

have anticipated a success so complete and had artillery horses ready, we might have taken twenty pieces of cannon. With the horses we had could only bring off ten pieces. We made 6 or 700 prisoners among whom are 50 officers, including a Colonel and a Major."

"As soon as it was thought that the enemy's corps de reserve was ready to attack us, Gen. Deless caused the troops to return to their intrenchments. To wish to maintain ourselves in those of the enemy, was an operation which was not amongst our projects."

"This battle was one of the most violent of the war, and must have occasioned a considerable loss to the enemy. They cannot deny that the advantage was entirely ours."

"Gen. Deless had his horse killed under him; and was slightly wounded. Gen. Lacombe had his horse wounded in two places."

"The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is decided to attack Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe."

(Signed)

MOREAU."

Private letters announce, that Gen. Moreau was slightly wounded in the head by a ball, and that one of his aids-de-camp had the lower part of his leg carried away."

THE NEGOTIATION.

Office of Foreign Affairs.
Note from Lord Malmesbury to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Court of London having been informed of what passed after the receipt of the last memorial delivered, by their order, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, find that there is not any thing whatever to be added to the Answer made by the Undersecretary to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to them."

They wait then, and with the greatest interest, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle proposed, on their part, as the basis of the negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations."

The Undersecretary has, in consequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise answer on this subject, in order that his Court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accept the said proposition; whether they desire to make any change or modification whatever in it; or, lastly, whether they will propose any other principle that may promote the same end."

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796.

ANSWER of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Malmesbury's Note.

In answer to the Note delivered yesterday, Nov. 26, by Lord Malmesbury, the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs is instructed, by the Directory, to observe, that the Answers made on the 9th and 10th of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principal of compensation, and that, in order to remove every pretext for further discussion on that point, the Undersecretary, in the name of the Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment."

In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposition made to him on the 21st of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms—"The Undersecretary is instructed by the Executive Directory to invite you to designate with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose."

CH: DE LA CROIX.

Paris, Nov. 27.

ANSWER of Lord Malmesbury to the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the 7th Frimaire.

The Undersecretary Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to the Note, dated this morning which has been delivered to him on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is eager to assure him that he will not delay a moment in communicating the said Note to his Court, for whose further orders he must necessarily wait, before he can be able to explain himself respecting the important points which it contains."

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 27, 1796.

BRUSSELS, (3 Frimaire) Nov. 23.

It appears that a grand operation is now on the eve of being executed. The division of General Lecetre, amounting to 18,000 men, has effected the passage of the Rhine, and is directing its course to Andernach, to reinforce the centre of the army. In the mean time, a large division is to pass the Rhine at the bridge of Neuwied, and the army of the North, which is already on the right bank, is to attack the Austrians on the Sieg. All the preparations which are making indicate this double project. Thirty thousand rations of bread, and as many of hay and oats, are preparing at Cologne to be sent to Mulheim. General Buonaparte has arrived by post at Cologne."

STRASBURGH, (26 Brumaire.)

The Spanish General Don Solano, who has followed the army of the Rhine in all its movements under General Pichegru and Moreau, has received dispatches from the cabinet of Madrid, ordering him to repair to the army of St. Roche, and take the command of the siege of Gibraltar by land. He accordingly left the head-quarters of our army to hasten with all diligence to Spain."

LONDON, November 29.

An army of 10,000 men is to be sent out to Portugal to assist in the defence of that kingdom so important to England. The command is to be given to Gen. Charles Stewart, a gallant and most able officer."

November 30.

A Treasury paper suggests a new mode of invasion, "that the French will fasten a cable to Portsmouth and tow poor Great-Britain to France."

Buonaparte is said to be very angry at the unwillingness shown by the Pope to comply with the conditions imposed upon him. The Directory having expressed some displeasure at certain pictures not having been delivered up at Rome, Buonaparte wrote them word, that he would send these pictures, together with his Holiness's ears, by the next courier! December 6.

It is generally understood in the political circles, that the Imperial Court unequivocally condemns the measure of sending a British ambassador to Paris to treat for peace. The present, they say, was not the fit moment for negotiation; and the attempt compromised all allies. If they refused to acquiesce in the measure it tended to excite the clamour of discontent among their people, as if the horrors of war were to be continued only through their obstinacy;

and it prevented them from the vigorous prosecution of the plans which had been laid for the recovery of what they had lost."

Such is the report with regard to the disposition of the Imperial Court! If this be truly stated, then Lord Malmesbury may find that he has faithfully pledged himself to procure the co-operation of our allies, and has insisted on putting the negotiation upon a footing which will not support him. Our Ministers have got into a predicament from which they can only extricate themselves by complying with the invitation of the French, and fairly stating the precise concessions from both parties, which they will agree to as the terms of peace, and which they may declare to be essential to the balance of Europe. As soon as the loan is filled, we presume Mr. Ellis will return to Paris with this instruction."

December 8.

We have waited with much impatience the arrival of the mails, as the date of the latest letter brought by them would reach below those of the French dispatches."

Accounts from the head quarters at Verona, of ten days later than those in Paris papers of the 2d instant, might have then reached that capital, and from what was expected we wonder the more that they had not been received. By this time the fate of Italy is no doubt decided."

COWES, December 6.

A most important embarkation of foreign troops has just taken place here, destined, it is believed, for the West-Indies, though report says Portugal: it consists of the following different corps. Lowenstein's Fusiliers, ditto Rangers, Hussars de Rohan, detachment of the regiment Royal Etangers, and York Rangers, with one complete regiment of Baron Hompoche's, and a few companies of Montalembert's Infantry, amounting in all to 5000 effective men, well disciplined, and in good health. Previous to their being shipped on board the Joromandel, Weymouth, and other transports, properly fitted up to receive them for the voyage, they underwent the official inspection of Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick, who thought necessary to reject 30 only, out of 70 great a number, as unfit for service."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 7.

LA FAYETTE.

General FITZPATRICK referred to a Motion which he had made two years ago, respecting the unjustifiable imprisonment of that unfortunate and oppressed man, Monsieur LA FAYETTE. He said he should take the opportunity, on to-morrow's night, of making a similar motion, in order to ascertain whether the present Parliament would initiate the conduct of the last, by giving a sanction to the detention of that gentleman, so contrary to the laws of nations, and the rights of humanity."

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

Our navigation is at length nearly free.—The Newcastle packets have begun to ply again—several vessels have gone down, and one or two shallops have come up."

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the two houses assembled in the chamber of the house of representatives, in pursuance of previous agreement, to ascertain the result of the election of president and vice president of the United States; and it appearing by the report made by Mr. Sedgwick, from the tellers, that John Adams was elected president, and Thomas Jefferson vice-president of the United States, and Mr. Adams having made the official declaration thereof, as president of the senate, added,

"And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the ordainer of civil government on earth for the preservation of liberty, justice and peace, among men, enable both to discharge the duties of those offices, conformably to the constitution of the United States, with conscientious diligence, punctuality and perseverance."

The number of our fellow-citizens returned to their native country from Algiers, is 60, several carriages were yesterday dispatched by the executive to bring them to town."

February 10.

Our late captives of the Algerines arrived in this city on Wednesday last, under an escort of several hundreds of their sympathetic fellow-citizens of both sexes, who had gone to meet them on the road to town; upon their reaching the Indian Queen tavern, the crowd was so considerable as to render their passage difficult, and on their entering the house an ardent acclamation expressed the satisfaction of the people at their happy extrication and safe return."

It appears that a captain and 14 seamen of the released captives entered in an American ship at Marseilles, to go up the Mediterranean on a trading voyage, the remainder have arrived last, excepting only the three that died soon after their release, and before they had reached Marseilles; after they had performed quarantine at Marseilles, they went on shore at that city, and had an allowance of 35 cents a day for each seaman, 50 cents for each mate, and 120 for each captain to live upon; and each person was supplied with a suit of wearing apparel by the consul of the United States."

MARCUS HOOK, Feb. 5.

This day arrived the Swedish bark Jupiter, Capt. Schales, in 94 days from Marseilles, in whom came passengers the remnant of Americans lately redeemed by their beloved country from a long and painful slavery in Algiers. They left Algiers the 13th of July, at which time no vessel could be procured to carry them directly to the United States, they were obliged to embark with 48 Neapolitans destined for Leghorn; but a few hours after their sailing unhappily found one of the Neapolitans sick with the plague, we immediately according to Mr. Barlow's orders, returned to Algiers and landed this man, and proceeded on our passage; the day after another Neapolitan was found to have the plague, and on

the day following he died; the day after which Mrs Samuel E. Bayley of Newburyport, was found to have the plague, and the day following he died. Under these peculiar circumstances it was unanimously agreed to proceed to Marfeilles, as the wind was contrary for Leghorn, where we arrived the 26th July free from the plague on board. Every precaution was taken to prevent its further devaluation; cleaning the ship continuously by burning sulphur, tarred rope yarns, and washing the ship and ourselves with vinegar were the means of preventing its further progress, adding to this, no other person was allowed to have any intercourse with the infected persons but two, who have been so fortunate as to survive after having experienced this shocking disorder, viz. Benjamin Lunt and Peter Page, who willingly did every thing in their power for those unfortunate persons. Every thing belonging to the two deceased persons was immediately have overboard after their decease, except a few cloths in a chest belonging to Mr. Bayley, which he had never touched after his leaving Algiers, the chest was ordered to be sent on shore two leagues below Marfeilles, unopened, and there burned. We sincerely believe had we have gone to any other port in the Mediterranean, we should not have been admitted to quarantine, as a Spanish brig from Algiers who left it a few days before us, who had lost three of her people arrived at Marfeilles, after having been in three different ports in Spain, and not admitted to quarantine, and the vessel ordered to be burned; the captain preferring to try Marfeilles rather than lose his vessel proceeded there, where they were required to perform a quarantine of 100 days, and we believe from the great expense they have been at in Marfeilles for the reception of vessels, their crews and merchandise from the Levant and Barbary, their Lazarettos and precautions they take, are preferable to any in the world. We performed a quarantine of 84 days, during which time we all continued in good health. Stephen Cathalan, jun. esq. American consul at Marfeilles, supplied us with comfortable necessities and a suit of winter cloths, which we stood much in need of for our passage to the United States. The late captains in behalf of themselves, their officers and crews, have much to lament that Joseph Donaldson, jun. esq. agent from the United States, did not effect a general redemption at the time of his making the peace, as seven of their unfortunate number has died of the plague since the peace, and several others of various disorders. On the approach of that alarming evil, the plague, Joel Barlow, esq. American consul at Algiers, by his perseverance, abilities, and humanity for the distressed, brought about their general redemption, which, in all probability (under God) was the means of saving many of their lives, as at that time the plague raged with such violence that from 40 to 50 died within the walls of the city daily. They touched at Gibraltar to fill up their water, &c. the 25th November.

James Simpson, esq. American agent for West Barbary, a gentleman of very great respectability, informed them that our affairs in West Barbary were in a very good way, and that he was daily expecting a vessel to arrive from the United States with the presents for the Emperor. Mr. Simpson had his furniture packed up to proceed to Barbary, to the consularship for the United States at that Regency.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.

The ship Ruby, Smith, arrived at Charleston, brought accounts of the arrival of Mr. Pinckney in France; and by an arrival at Philadelphia from Bordeaux, dispatches have been received from Mr. Pinckney at Paris—nothing of their contents had transpired.

By the ship Ruby we also learn, that the marriage of the king of Sweden with the princess of Russia, is completely broken off, and that, listening only to his inclination, he is about to espouse the princess of Mecklenburg, Stralitz. The English papers speak in very flattering terms of the bravery and personal courage of Buonaparte in the victory gained over the Austrian general Alvinzi. The Dey of Algiers has declared war against the republic of Venice. The negotiation for peace has taken a more favorable turn, and the emperor is about to send an embassy to Paris to negotiate in concert with the English ambassador. The turn which affairs have taken in Italy, on which the negotiation in a great measure depended, will it is supposed accelerate this desirable object.

To be SOLD or LEASED.

I Will sell or lease my Lot, No. 35, in New Blandford, directly opposite Mr. David Maitland's. There is on this lot a dwelling-house, nearly finished, 16 by 24, with a cellar well calculated for a kitchen, a smoke-house, stable and carriage-house; also an excellent well. The lot is securely enclosed. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to me.

ANTHONY SEPAK.
Blandford, 20th February, 1797. eo 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in Caswell county, North Carolina, the 11th instant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, square shoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of striped overalls, one side of the feet of which was white, a short white hunting shirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed flannel jacket of homespun cotton, a green sagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was raised in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Petersburg. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure the above negro, so that I get him or who will deliver him to me.

February 20, 1797. ROBERT LONG. 6*

NOTICE.

AT Petersburg Mill, Corn will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the custom last Summer.—Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with those who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.
February 20, 1797. (cosm.)

PETERSBURG THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Messrs. Bartlett & T. West,
Who respectfully inform the LADIES and
GENTLEMEN of Petersburg, and its
Vicinity.

On Thursday Evening, February 23,
1797, will be presented,
A favorite COMEDY, (never performed
here) CALLED

Every One has his Fault.

Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Green.
Lord Norland, Mr. Heely.
Mr. Solus, Mr. T. West.
Mr. Harmon, Mr. Turnbull.
Mr. Placid, Mr. Bartlett.
Captain Irwin, Mr. Fitzgerald.
Hammond, Mr. Bignall.
Porter, Mr. Morton.
Edward, Master Shaw.

Lady Eleanor Irwin, Mrs. West.
Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Shaw.
Miss Spinster, Mrs. Turnbull.
Miss Woodburn, Mrs. Green.

End of the PLAY, a favorite SONG of
Love Sounds the Alarm (from Handel,) by
Mr. BARTLETT.

Between the 1st and 2d Act of the Panto-
mime, a SONG, by Mr. BARTLETT.

To which will be added,
A Grand Heroic Spectacle (never perform-
ed here) CALLED

OSCAR & MALVINA;
OR, THE
HALL OF FINGAL.

(FROM THE POEMS OF OSSIAN.)
With the original Airs, Duets, Choruses,
&c. &c. as performed at Covent Gar-
den Theatre, upwards of fifty
successive nights, and at the
Circus, Edinburgh.

The Manners, Characters, and Incidents tak-
en from the Poems of Ossian, translated
by the late James Macpherson, Esquire.

[With Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.]
Fingal, Mr. Turnbull.
Oscar, Mr. Green.
Morven, Mr. Heely.
Diago, Mr. Bignall.
Darmoth, Mr. Morton.
Pedlar, Mr. Fitzgerald.
Carrol, Mr. T. West.

Malvina, Mrs. West.
Bards, Vassals, (Male and Female) Piper, Attend-
ants, Soldiers, Peasants, &c.
Spectacles Incidental to the PIECE.

The Feast of Shells, celebrated in the Hall
of Fingal.

The Ancient BROAD-SWORD Combat.
The Cavern in which Morven bleeds him-
self upon Malvina's Searf, to make Car-
rol believe he has murdered her.

View of the Great Mountains, and the
March of Carrol's Soldiers down them.

The Leap of Oscar from the Turret of a pro-
digious High Tower into the Arms of his
Soldiers.

The Conflagration of Carrol's Camp, by the
Troops of Oscar.

The Death of Carrol, who is stabbed upon a
Bridge by Malvina.

View of Loch-Lomond by Moon-Light.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at
the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the
Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five
o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely
at half after Six.

Vivat Republica.
Capt. CRAWFORD'S BENEFIT
will be on Saturday Evening.

The BOOKS of the

Story, Songs, Choruses, &c. of the Panto-
mime of Oscar and Malvina, may be had
by applying at this Office. Price 9d each.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my
present Tutor, on account of his ill state of
health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentle-
man qualified to undertake the management of a
Grammar School, would find liberal encouragement
in succeeding him. The profits of the School at
present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with
board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr.
Folkes's health would permit him to attend to a
larger number of pupils, much greater profits might
be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes
well recommended, the School will be given up im-
mediately, but provided no application is made
sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly un-
til the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.
N. B. A gentleman who understands the French
Language would be preferred.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in the
county of Chesterfield, containing 220 acres,
20 acres of which is valuable reclaimable marsh, of the
balance 70 acres are cleared, the rest woodland very
heavily timbered with pine rail timber. The land
lays upon Appamattox river and Swift creek, being
part of Conjuror's Neck. Under proper manage-
ment the Shad and Herring Fishery would be very
valuable—100 acres laid off by itself, is encumbered
with the life rent of Mrs. Burton, aged 66. For
terms, which will be made easy, apply to Mr. Ro-
bert Walker, at Messrs. Gracie & Anderson's.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.
January 30, 1797. (st)

Dancing School,

LOUIS ROUSSELL respects

fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, that his
School will be opened (at the Mafons-Hall) on
Thursday the 23d instant—Hours of attendance
from 9 o'clock, in the morning, and from 3
to 6 in the afternoon, of Thursday, Friday, and
Saturday.

He will also attend ten or twelve gentlemen at
night.
Mr. Roussell, with the utmost gratitude, returns
his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Petersburg, Blandford, and its vicinity, for the
liberal encouragement he has experienced from them
these seven years past, and hopes by his future exer-
tions to merit a continuance of their favours. He
begs leave to assure the public that attendance and
assiduity may be relied on, and the greatest regard
will be paid to decorum.

A line directed to L. R. at Mrs. Armistead's,
Blandford, will be duly attended to. Those who
intend to send to the above School, are requested to
send as soon as possible, as the School will not be
kept later than July.

Petersburg, February 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted
to the late concern of DINWIDDIE CRAW-
FORD, & Company, for dealings with David Rus-
sell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull,
at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at
their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at
their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at
their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or
with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their
store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm
of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified,
that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable
the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive
all the debts due to the said Company, and to take
into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes,
and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—
And the subscribers being exclusively authorized to
collect the said debts, the respective debtors are re-
quired to make immediate payment to us, or one of us;
and inhibited from making any payment on account
of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as
well in cases where the said Robert Turnbull has
Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, pay-
able to himself individually, or unto himself and
Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco origi-
nally due to the said Company, as in those cases
where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to
Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles
Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers,
Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of
any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, be-
longing to the said Company (although in the name
of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to commu-
nicate the same to us, and to consider themselves
accountable to us only for such papers, and their
collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.
January 12, 1797. (ep st.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN
& TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in
PETERSBURG, under the management of William
Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers
are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of
Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due
to the said concern, and to take into their possession
all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties,
belonging to the said Company:—And the subscri-
bers being exclusively authorized to collect the said
debts, the respective debtors are required to make
immediate payment to us, or one of us; and in-
hibited from making any payment hereafter on account
of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Ro-
bert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs,
or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any
papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan &
Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to
us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only
for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.
January 12, 1797. (ep st.)

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.
THE subscriber informs his friends
and the public, that his business will be car-
ried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.
He therefore requests, that all those who are in-
debted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their
respective accounts, as this new arrangement will
put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer
indulgence to those who owe him balances above six
months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,
HAVE just received an additional

supply of the following
Fancy Goods and Groceries,
from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and
general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and
other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool.—Which
they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store
in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassi-Glafs and Queens ware
meres and Swandowns, assorted.
Fancy Plumets, Featheres, Fresh Teas,
Beads, Necklaces, and Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon,
Ear-bobs, and Tensiville Wines—
Playing Cards, Blank
Books, Dutch Quills,
and other Stationary;
Sheetings, Cambricks,
Long Lawns, and Mul-
lins.
Rum, French and Apple
Brandy.
Ribbon, Lace and Edg-
ings, and a neat assort-
ment of Satins, Luf-
trings, and Perfumers.
Table and Tea China, in
frets.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. if

Petersburg, Feb. 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open a SCHOOL.

on the first of March, in the stone house of the late
Charles Russell (for a few quarters) for the purpose
of teaching young Ladies those pleasing accom-
plishments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, to-
gether or apart, which ever proves most agreeable to
the learners. The customary mode of teaching will
be observed, consequently School will be opened at
ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the af-
ternoon. Ladies may also be furnished with any
kind of drawing on silk, muslin, or any kind of stuffs,
agreeable to any pattern they chuse, on reasonable
terms.

Those who are disposed to favour her with their
commands, will please to leave their names as early
as possible, that the necessary preparations may be
made for the time, when the terms will be made
known, and samples of work shewn, by
FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

J. & E. Newcomb, HAVE just received an addi- tional supply of the following articles:

Prime Jamaica SUGARS.
Loaf, ditto.
Bell Green COFFEE.
Old Jamaica RUM.
New-England, ditto.
French and Apple BRANDY.
Lisbon and Teneriffe WINE.
ALSO.

An elegant assortment of Ladies Necklaces, Lo-
kets, Chains, and Ear-Drops—and an assortment of
Tea-Boards and Waiters. All of which will be dis-
posed of on very reasonable terms, wholesale and
retail.

Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1797. if

Petersburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby inform-
ed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again
opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under
the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.

EDWIN FORT, Agent
for the Proprietor.

The Partnership of John Wilder, & Co.

BEING this day dissolved by mutual consent, all
persons indebted to that concern are to make
payment to JOHN WILDER, who will settle all
claims against the Copartnership.

WILLIAM KNOX.
JOHN WILDER.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning
thanks to his friends and the public, and begs leave
to inform them, that the business will in future be
carried on at the same place by himself. He is un-
der the necessity of requesting all those who stand
indebted to the late concern to make immediate pay-
ment, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims
against it.

JOHN WILDER.
Petersburg, February 6, 1797. 6

SUSSEX, February 13, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all per-
sons trusting my wife ELIZABETH MALONE,
as I will not be responsible for any contract of hers,
she having absconded from my bed—and I do also
forewarn all persons, except her father Daniel Ra-
ney, from harbouring or entertaining her.

JOHN MALONE.

Dinwiddie, Feb. 11, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the
Estate of Richard Burnett, deceased, are de-
clared to make immediate payment—and those who
have claims against the said Estate will please make
them known as early as possible to

CASTON BURNETT, Adm'r.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Pe-

tersburg, the 17th day of Sept. 1796.

PATRICK WHITE, assignee of George

Macfarlane, Plaintiff.

Against

Fountain Jahkerly, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant, in
this suit being returned "not found," and he
not entering his appearance according to law, and the
rules of this Court, Therefore on the motion of the
plaintiff by his attorney, It is ORDERED, that
unless the said defendant doth appear here on the 18th
day of the next April Court, and answer the plain-
tiff's action, judgement will be entered for the plain-
tiff against him.—And it is further ordered, that a
copy of this order be published at three successive
Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Notto-
way county, and also three times in the Virginia
Gazette.

A Copy—Teste

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

The Co-partnership of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to
said concern, may immediately come forward
and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON of
FRANCIS H. LAY, who are fully empowered to
receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder

on Wednesday the 22d of this month,

THE remaining part of the

Leaf of that GARDEN, on New street,
lately occupied by Robert Scott, deceased.—The
Leaf expires the 26th of December 1798; it is sub-
ject to a ground-rent of \$1. per annum.—There is on
the Lot two good Houses, moveable at the expira-
tion of the Lease, or sooner if the purchaser makes
it convenient. The terms will be made known on
the day of sale, by

JAMES BUCHANAN, Adm'r
of Robert Scott, deceased.

Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1797.

DIRECTIONS.

For preventing calamities by FIRE.

1. Keep your Chimnies and Stove-pipes clean by sweeping them at least once every month.
 2. Never remove hot ashes in a wooden bucket, or a wooden vessel of any kind, and look well to the ash-hole.
 3. After sweeping a hearth, see that the hearth brush does not retain any particles of fire, before you hang it up in its usual place.
 4. Oblige all your servants to go to bed before you, every night, and inspect all your fire places before you retire to rest. For fear of accidents, let a bucket of water be left in your kitchen every night. The writer of these directions once saved his house from being consumed by fire, by this precaution.
 5. Do not permit a servant to carry a candle to his bed room, if he sleeps in an unplastered garret.
 6. Cover up your fire carefully every night in ashes. Let the unburnt parts of the billets, or chunks of wood, be placed next to the hearth, by which means no sparks will be emitted from the wood. Pour a little water upon the burning ends of the wood which are not completely covered by the ashes. Place before the fire a fender made of sheet iron. This contrivance was well known in England many years ago by the name of a *coverseu*. It has lately received from a top being added to it, the name of a *hood*.
 7. Remove papers and linen from near the fire when you leave it, to a remote part of the room.
 8. Shut the doors of all the rooms in which you leave fire at night. By thus excluding the supply of fresh air, you will prevent a flame being kindled, should a coal or spark fall upon the floor, or upon any other combustible matter in the room.—The smoke which issues from smothered fire will find its way into every part of the house, and by waking the family, may save it from destruction.
 9. If sickness, or any other cause should oblige you to leave a candle burning all night, place it in such a situation as to be out of the reach of the rats. A house was once destroyed by a rat running away with a lighted candle for the sake of the tallow, and conveying it into a hole filled with rags, and other inflammable matters.
 10. Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains.
 11. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family at all times, but more especially after night. May not the greater frequency of fires in the United States than in former years, be ascribed in part to the more general use of segars by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe a house was lately set on fire in Northumberland county, by a half consumed segar, which a negro woman threw away, to prevent her being detected by her unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking.
- In case of fire, attend to the following directions, to prevent or restrain its terrible consequences.
1. Do not open the room or closet door where you suspect the fire to be, until you have secured your family, and your most valuable effects, nor until you have collected a quantity of water to throw upon the fire, the moment a fresh supply of air excites it into a flame. Where water cannot conveniently be had, try to smother the fire by throwing two or three blankets over it. A British sea captain once saved a king's ship by throwing himself with a spread blanket in his arms, upon a fire which

had broke out near the powder room. He was pensioned for life, for this wife and meritorious act.

2. In case it be impossible to escape by a stair case from a house on fire, shut the door of your bed chamber, and wait until help can be brought to secure your escape from a window.

3. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap yourselves up in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush thro' the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.

4. To prevent fire descending from the roof, or ascending from the first story, form by means of blankets, a kind of dam on each of the intermediate stories, near the stair case, that shall confine the water that is thrown upon the roof, or into the windows. It will effectually check the progress of the fire downwards or upwards in brick and stone houses.

5. To prevent fire spreading to adjoining houses, cover them with wet blankets.

6. To extinguish fire in a chimney, shut the door and windows of the room. Throw a quart or more of common salt into the fire. Hold, or nail a wet blanket before the fire place. If these means fail, throw a wet blanket down the chimney from the roof of the house.

There is a method used in some countries of glazing chimnies when they are built by burning common salt in them, which renders them so smooth, that no soot can adhere to them. Chimnies so constructed can never take fire.

Ladders are commonly used as the means of conveying persons from the windows of houses on fire. Would not a stiff pole, with a rope fixed at its upper end, be more portable, and convenient for this purpose?

The famous Mr. John Westley, when a child was taken out of a window in his father's house whilst it was in flames, by one man standing upon the shoulders of another. This practice may be used to rescue persons from the first story of a house on fire, where other means cannot be had with sufficient convenience or expedition.

A WATCHMAN.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received by the MARTIN,

And for sale by A. ADAMS,

At his MEDICINE SHOP,

Opposite Bollingbrook Street.

E ARLY Golden Spinage.	Orange Carrot.
Hotspur Peas.	Curled Parsley.
Large Marrowfat, do.	Solid Celery.
Early Six Weeks, do.	Red Beet.
Early York Cabbage.	Asparagus.
Do. Sugar Loaf, do.	Early Cauliflower.
Do. Battelica, do.	Red Cabbage.
Large Drumhead, do.	Green Savoy Cabbage.
Do. Winter, do.	Yellow, do. do.
Winter Kail.	Purple Broccoli.
Salmon Radish.	Green, do.
Turnip Radish.	White Spanish Onion.
Cabbage Lettuce.	

Also an assortment of

Genuine Medicines, as usual,

Peterburg, February 9, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for past favours. Being anxious of settling his accounts up to the last year, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment.—Those concerned will see the necessity of this measure, as the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Massenburg & Massenbourg,
at GALEN'S HEAD,
Croft Street,

Where they have for sale a general assortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted. Also Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spanish Annatto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil of Olive, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the best RED and PALE BARK, that will be sold low by the 100 weight.
Peterburg, January 18, 1797.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, just come to Hand,
And for Sale by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

T O R E N T,
Until the first of October, 1797.
TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook Street. Enquire of
R. & W. COLQUHOUN.
October 17, 1796.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins, Coriander Comfits, Candied Orange Peel, Cinnamon, Mace, Barley Sugar, Cloves, Sugar Candy, Nutmegs, Caraway Comfits, Salt Pepp, Peppermint drops, Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDECINES,
Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms.

A L S O,

Hatters Bow-Brings, Aqua Fortis, Verdigrise, Oil of Vitriol, Quicksilver, Red Tartar, Copperas, Logwood, Crutibles, Pumice-Stone, Borax, Spanish Alohato, &c.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed, Powder Bags & Silk Puffs, Windsor Soap, Wash Balls,
POMATUM, Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

Paints, Red and White Lead, Vermillion, Gamboge, Patent Yellow, King's Yellow, Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3, Stone Oaker, Amber, Gum Copal, Shell Lac, Spt. Turpentine.

ESSENCES OF Bergamot, Lavender, Lemmon, Musk, Thyme, Rosemary, Rhodium, Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines, Nipple Pipes & Glasses, Marble and Glass Mortars,

Glass Funnels, Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes; Vials in Sorts, Glass and Cork Stoppers, Smelling Bottles, Elastic Steel Trusses,

INSTRUMENTS, Surgeons Needles, Tooth Instruments, Cupping Instruments, Pocket ditto, Cases of Scalpels, Spring Lancets, in Morocco Cases, Common Lancets,

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

A L S O,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of
GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADER and FUSIC.
Peterburg, December 1, 1796. (15)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just Received and now for opening,
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
G O O D S,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.
Peterburg, October 28, 1796. (15)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Peterburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook Street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the State about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar; and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.
Peterburg, October 31, 1796.

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old Street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Peterburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (15)

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full fifteen hands high, beautifully FORMED and MARKED,



STANDS the ensuing SEASON, at my Stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mare being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

AS DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any Horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Christolite, out of Poffoping, a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Callenders, as also those of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successful in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, at a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun. (ep. 15.)
February 6, 1797.

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,



BRED by Col. John H. Hines, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the court-house; will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, & THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES,
Brunswick, February 6, 1797.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP



MONTEZUMA,
WILLIAM HOWARD, Master,
Burthen 500 Hogheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will sail by the first of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE,
Who has imported in the above ship QUEENS WARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.
Peterburg, Feb. 3, 1797.

BARIRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by ROBERT MOORE,

Peterburg, January 17, 1797.

NOTICE

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the outstanding debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CRIGHTON,
Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. (15)

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have just received,

A CARGO of Turks Island and

Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Also a fresh assortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURG, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Course SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be sold very low, for Cash or Tobacco.
Peterburg, January 25, 1796.

FOR SALE,

ATRACT of Land in Dinwiddie county, containing 203 acres, and being about fifteen miles from Peterburg and four from the court-house. For terms apply to Mr. Henry Thweatt, near Peterburg, or the subscriber in Halifax county.
THOMAS THWEATT.
Halifax, Feb. 10, 1797. (15)